

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 4448.

日五十一月一十九年十二月

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1904.

二十號月正英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,400,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 9,210,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIEN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARR'S BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

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TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1903. [21]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Saver Reserve \$6,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. C. W. Dickson. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. H. W. Shadie, Esq.

C. Michelau, Esq. C. A. Ternes, Esq.

H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Wheeler, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1903. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000

Paid up Capital 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esq.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%

Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Calcutta Hankow

Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [25]

TO LET.

"CROW'S NEST" FULLY FURNISHED.

BARKER ROAD.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. Nice

Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-

houses and Verandahs. Only \$40 inclusive

of Taxes.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147,

WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and airy

Flats of 2 or 3 rooms, from \$55 inclusive of

Taxes.

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker,

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1904. [26]

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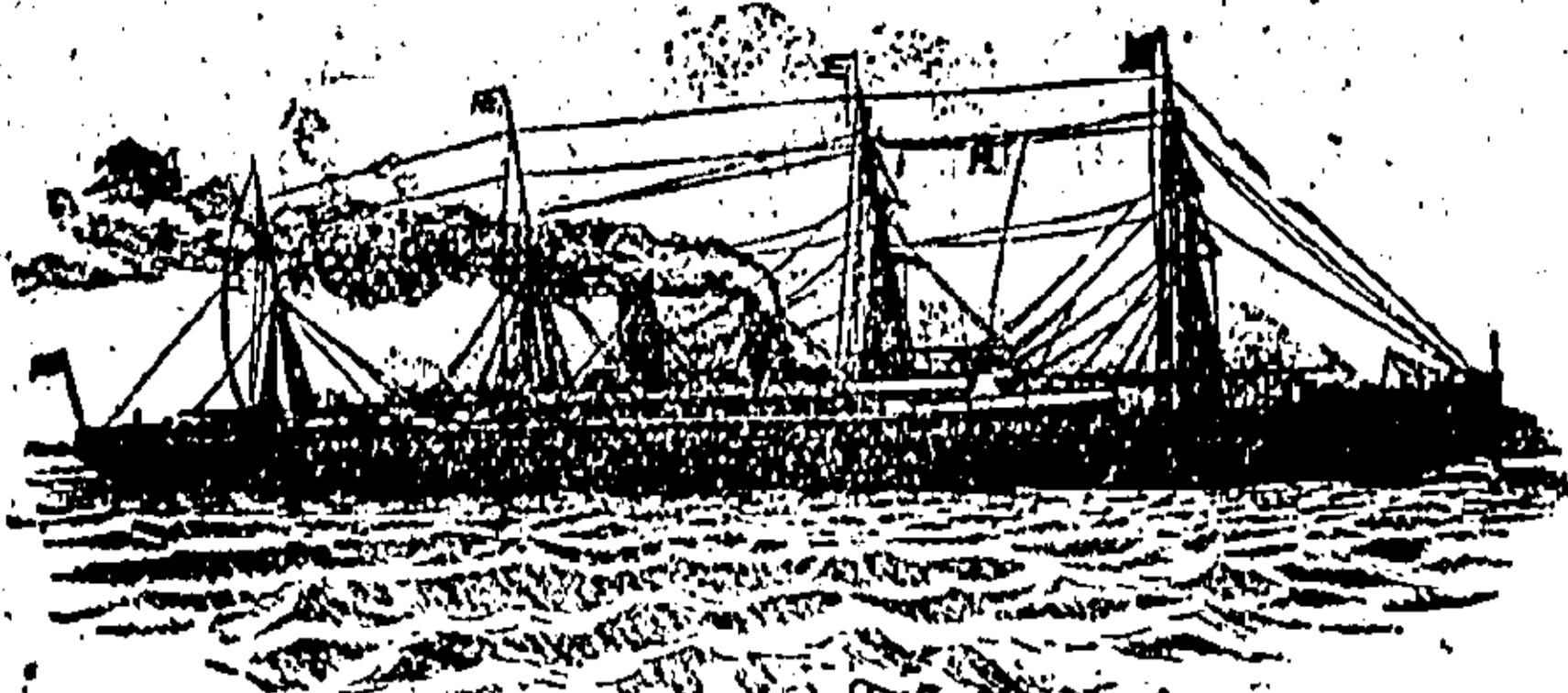
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Jails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 "ALGOA" 7,574 Gross Tons, THURSDAY, 14th January.
 "CHINA" 5,060 " WEDNESDAY, 20th January, at Daylight.
 "DORIO" 4,784 " FRIDAY, 29th January, at Noon.
 "NIPPON MARU" 6,307 " SATURDAY, 6th February, at Noon.
 "SIBERIA" 11,284 " SATURDAY, 13th February, at Noon.
 "COPTIC" 4,352 " TUESDAY, 23rd February, at Noon.
 "AMERICA MARU" 6,307 " WEDNESDAY, 24th February, at Noon.
 "KOREA" 11,276 " THURSDAY, 10th March, at Noon.
 "GAEILIC" 4,205 " SATURDAY, 19th March, at Noon.
 "HONGKONG MARU" 6,307 " SATURDAY, 26th March, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Company's Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passenger holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific.

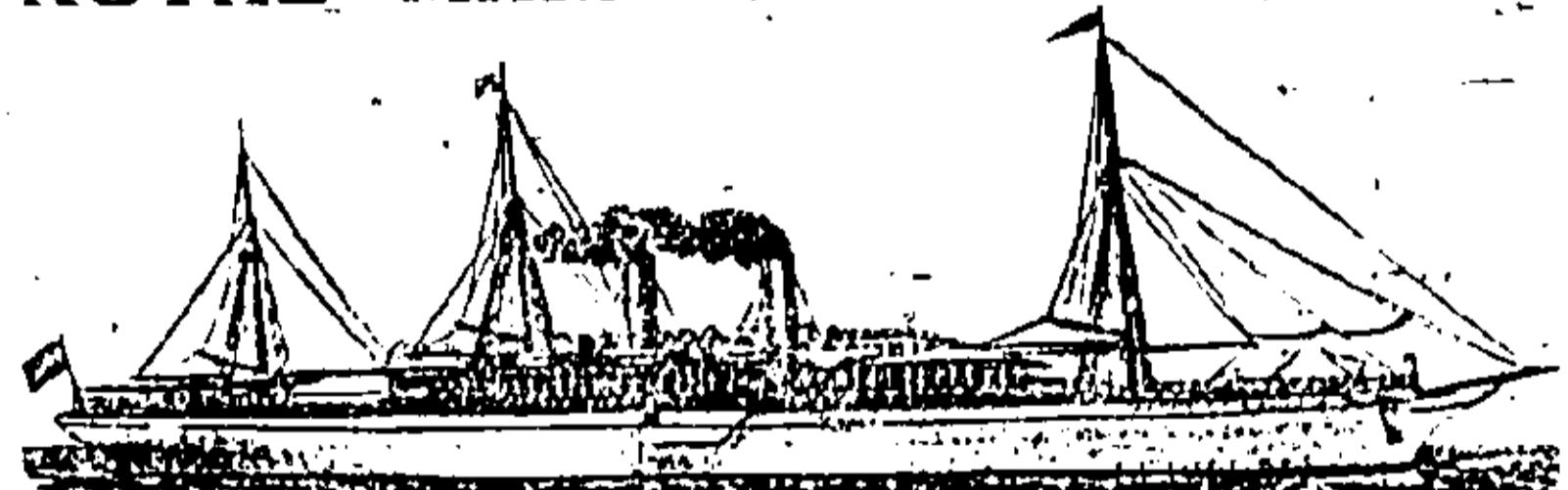
Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-doors throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

J. STUART THOMSON, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAFETY. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 13th January.

"ATHENIAN" 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 20th January.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

"TARTAR" 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 24th February.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 9th March.

Hongkong to London 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

The magnificent Twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passenger Booked through all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
9, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIASTISCHER REAUFTHDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIQUE PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

STEAMERS. HAVRE and HAMBURG. 15th January. Freight.

DUCKSTEIN. HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. 30th January. Freight and Passengers.

WURZBURG. HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. 6th February. Freight.

v. Binner. HAVRE and HAMBURG. 23rd Feb. Freight.

ALESIA. HAVRE and HAMBURG. 8th March. Freight.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. HAVRE and HAMBURG. Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.

BAMBERG. HAVRE and HAMBURG. Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.

MILITÄR. HAVRE and HAMBURG. Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.

For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE, 4, Des Voeux Road, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1904.

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL,
KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,301 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

"POWAN" 2,338 G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.

"FATSIAN" 2,160 " A. W. D. X. M.

"HANKOW" 3,073 " C. V. Lloyd.

"KINSHAN" 2,860 " J. J. Lessius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at 5.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departs from Hongkong to Macao daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN" 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE Indo-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 tons, Captain B. Branch.

"NANNING" 563 " C. Bulchart.

"TAK HING" 618 " R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Canton and Wuchow about five times every week. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Intimations.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND
COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

C. W. CLARK,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.

FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ORIENTAL COSTUMES AND FANCY DRAPERY FURNISHED.

WORK GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

LADIES' SPECIAL TOILET ROOM.

40] PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty rooms elegantly furnished. Hydraulic elevator.

Hot and cold water throughout. Special rates for tourists.

Launch service for guests.

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

[39]

N O T I C E .

I t has been suggested that a PLEBISCITE

should be taken to ascertain the VIEWS

of BRITISH SUBJECTS resident in Hong-

kong on the FISCAL POLICY now being

enunciated by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and accor-

dingly persons interested are invited to record

their Opinions in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROOM, at the CITY HALL, on or before 4 o'clock

in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 16th

January instant.

C. P. CRAETER,

EDBERT A. HEWETT,

WEI A. YUK,

G. STEWART,

HO KAI,

C. W. DICKSON,

H. E. POLLOCK,

VICTOR H. DEACON,

Hongkong, 11th January, 1904.

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N O T I C E .

I t is hereby given that the SIX-

TEENTH ORDINARY MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the

OFFICES of the Company, 14, Des Voeux Road,

on SATURDAY, 16th January, 1904, at 11 o'clock A.M.

for the purpose of receiving a

Statement of Accounts and the Report of the

General Managers for the year ending 31st

December, 1903, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 16th

January, 1904, both days inclusive.

THE COMB OF THE COCK.

Captain Brinkley's work on the "History, Arts, and Literature of Japan and China" will constitute the most complete book that has ever been written on the former country. There are to be twelve volumes in all, and at present only six of these have been issued. These deal wholly with Japan, and are all the more interesting from the fact that it is the country of the author's adoption, and the one above all others on which he is entitled to write with authority. The fascination of the Land of the Rising Sun has attracted many writers. These have produced on the one hand the weighty treatise too profound for any but the student, and on the other the over-coloured sketch of the impressionist, whose efforts, as a rule, have been rather sensational than true to life.

It was time for Captain Brinkley to come out of his shell and dispel our many illusions by producing an exhaustive, carefully-arranged, and dispassionate account of the country. He tells us in clear language everything that the average man can want to know of the wonderful old Japan, and brings us step by step through all the evolutions which have led up to the no less wonderful Japan to-day.

The author, perhaps, is the only man in the world who could have done this satisfactorily. He, of old residents in Japan, is the only one who, while being in continual and intimate touch and sympathy with the Japanese, has remained a critical writer, and has not become orientalised in his mental methods.

First as instructor in gunnery to the Japanese Army, and then as professor of mathematics in the Tokyo University, then as informal adviser to the Japanese Government on a variety of intricate questions, editor of the leading English local paper, and permanent special correspondent of the *Times*, Captain Brinkley has followed closely the evolution of Japan almost from the days of strict feudalism until now. For years he has been a prolific writer on all Japanese subjects, but nine-tenths of his work has either never been read in England at all, or the identity of the author has been lost in the anonymity of journalism. It is in a great measure because he is able to combine the instincts of the live journalist with those of the old resident that he has succeeded in gauging the requirements of the reading public and at the same time in affording them a clear insight into the country he is writing about.

In the six volumes under review he takes us systematically through the history of the country from primitive Japan onwards—military power and methods, and the strange etiquette which was a feature of it, and its influence on the character of the people, the rise and fall of the Tokugawa dynasty, the refinements and pastimes, manners and customs, criminal and other legal procedure, personal liberty, justice, slavery, philosophy, education, and costumes. He deals fully with the Meiji era, or "era of enlightenment," that period of awakening as to which modern writers have done so much towards creating an entire misapprehension. Then come the financial conditions, foreign politics, creed and caste, and superstitions, and finally we have the festivals and observations and the commercial history of the country.

In the creating of the new Japan the author maintains strongly that what we have often mistaken for a headstrong, bellicose spirit, an excess of active patriotism in the Japanese was merely the putting into effect of a sound conviction. The modern progress of the country had been going on steadily for years, but the great nations of the world refused to recognise it in any way. Japan came to the logical conclusion that she would never gain the respect of the foreigner until she had proved her capacity as a fighter. "Their victorious war with China," says the author, "seemed to win for them more esteem in half a year than their peaceful industry had won for them in half a century." Since then Japan had been continually told that it was all very well to conquer China, but that she had yet to show herself capable of facing a white enemy. She is now equipping herself for such a possibility.

"Better to be the tail of an ox than the comb of a cock" is the Japanese proverb, the theory of which the whole nation are now striving to put into practice. "She is already," explains the author, "the comb of the Oriental cock. That is not enough; she wants to be the tail of the Occidental ox." And she is attaining her end. That end would only be the beginning but for the fact that Japan is, comparatively speaking, short of money. Nor does the author see any near prospect of this obstacle being overcome. As a set-off against this, however, she possesses a wonderful capacity for carrying on big things at a small cost. The most striking instance of this was the China war. "Their war with China in 1894-5 cost them only £2,000,000 sterling. They conducted seven campaigns over sea, involving a force of 120,000 men, and they employed a navy of twenty-eight ships, which remained on active service for nine months. It was the cheapest belligerent feat on record, and established for the Japanese the possession of a faculty which has been habitually denied to them by foreign critics—the faculty of organisation."

We disagree with the author on only one of his statements. It is one in which he seems to contradict the above quotation. He says, "Everything is on a petty scale. There is not throughout the length and breadth of the land a factory or a trading organization that would be counted of even mediocre importance in America or England." How can this be, in face of the existence of the modern dockyard at Yokosuka; the private ship-building company at Nagasaki which turns out vessels of 6,000 tons; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which owns merchant steamers whose tonnage places it fourth in the list of the large companies of the world; the vast coalfields of Kitakami, which supply the wharves of the Far East; the railway system of over 3,000 miles; the cotton mills of Osaka; and the Mitsui Company, with its land, its mines, its engine

works, its banking and merchant business, and splendidly organised ramifications all over the civilised world? Truly we think that in this respect Captain Brinkley has underestimated the qualities of this enterprising people to whose attributes in every other respect he does ample justice.

The illustrations, with which all these volumes are profusely supplied, are extremely well chosen and beautifully reproduced. Many of them are coloured by means of a new Japanese process, which we have not seen before. Its effect is to give the pictures the appearance of carefully executed oil paintings. The present edition de luxe is limited to 500 copies, but we sincerely hope that a popular edition will follow it shortly, for this is a book which every intelligent man should read.—P.M.G.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY), the 13th January, 1904, at Noon, at his SALES ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET, A QUANTITY OF LA VILA CIGARS, Comprising REINA VICTORIA, HIGH LIFE, PRINCESAS, BOUQUETS, LONDRES, &c., &c. TERMS—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 12th January, 1904. [108]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND South of Bowen Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal of CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Reg. No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.		Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upper Price.
		ft.	ft.			
1.	South of Bowen Road	347	37	170 103	30,347	£78 10,085

Hongkong, 12th January, 1904. [105]

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,

on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1904, at 3 o'clock, at their SALE ROOMS, ICE HOUSE STREET, by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY in TWO LOTS:—

LOT 1.—The Valuable Leasehold Messuages and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Ping On Lane, situate on Inland Lot No. 1,608, which are held for the Residue of a Term of 940 years created by the Crown Lease thereof. Crown Rent \$22.

LOT 2.—The Valuable Leasehold Messuages and Premises known as Nos. 25 and 27, Morrison Hill Road, and Nos. 33 and 35, Bowrington Street situate on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1,113, which are held for the Residue of a Term of 986 years created by the Crown Lease thereof. Crown Rent \$31.50.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, or to DENNYS & BOWLEY, Supreme Court House, Solicitors for the Mortgagor. Hongkong, 12th January, 1904. [106]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

H EATH'S PATENT HEZZANITH BELL SEXTANTS. Other Makers: HUGHES, CARY & POTTER, &c., to be sold cheap.

Apply—

"BOX," C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903. [1135]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for

GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 16, Lyndhurst Terrace. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [131]

TSU FAN, DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE. Next to the Hongkong Dispensary, for Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [106]

Intimations.

A CONTENTED WOMAN.

Aside from form or features, she has an attractiveness all her own. The bloom on her cheek, the elasticity in her step, the ring of her voice, her enjoyment of life—all these are magnets which draw others to her side. Wonderful and valuable as it is, health is not so difficult a thing to obtain as some discouraged ones think. Most of the troubles of women arise from impure blood, impaired nutrition, low vitality and general debility. Modern science furnishes the most successful of remedies for these conditions—namely

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION.

It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it improves the appetite, makes fat, restores vitality, enriches the blood and cures those weaknesses peculiar to the sex, which are the seat of their troubles. It is a blessing to Tired Wives, Nursing Mothers and Girls growing into womanhood. It colours the pale faces and rounds out the hollow chests. In a word, nourishes and develops the entire body, and brings happy surprises to feeble, hopeless and discouraged sufferers. Dr. E. J. Boyes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It is the typical medicinal success of our age, for time has proved our claims are supported by results, and a remedy which acts in harmony with nature's own efforts and processes. No demand has been made upon it for relief and cure, that has not met with instant response. One bottle convinces. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is imitated. Sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world and A. S. Watson Co., Limited.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

(per inch.)

One week, \$2.85

One month, 7.20

Two months, 13.00

Three, 20.00

Six, 37.50

Twelve, 73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts, 5 per cent.

6 " 10 "

12 " 25 "

Cargo only.

Steamers marked (*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1904. [12]

Cargo only.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hotte at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [131]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Myself and Mr. JOHN HAS-

TINGS having been dissolved by effusion of

time, my Business will in future be carried on

under the Firm Name of DEACON, LOOKER

and DEACON.

VICTOR H. DEACON.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [131]

Consignees.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIK

LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SACHSEN,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence

delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary, to be given before 11 A.M.

NO CLAIMS will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after 15th instant, will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

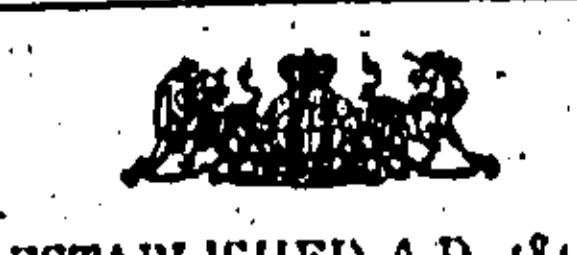
examined on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at

9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th

instant, or they will not be recognised.

Intimations:



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

PORT.

Per doz. Per bot.
B.—OLD VINTAGE, super-
ior quality, Red Capsule \$16.00 \$1.40C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE
superior quality, Black
Seal Capsule 20.00 1.70D.—VERY FINE OLD VIN-
TAGE, extrasuperior, (old
bottled), Violet Capsule 27.00 2.25NOTE.—Port, after removal, should be
rested for a month before use.Wine required for IMMEDIATE use
should be ordered to be decanted before
being sent out.These Wines are specially suited for
Invalids and general use, and are too well
known to need further comment.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1904. [35]

TELEPHONE NO. 216.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG
A. B. C. CODE, 17TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE
DEALERS.DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904. [45]

CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong
A. B. C. Code, 17th Edition.
A. I. Code.
Lieber's Standard Code

TELEPHONE, 237.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [47]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE
All communications intended for publication in THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

PER WEEK.—\$30 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

THE Nobel prizes have been awarded as follows—Literature.—M. Björnsterne Björnson, the Norwegian poet; Medicine.—Dr. Niels Finsen, inventor of the light cure for lupus; Chemistry.—Professor Svante Arrhenius, of Stockholm. Physics.—Professor and Mme. Curie and M. Henri Becquerel; and Peace and Arbitration.—Mr. W. R. Greener, M.P. The amount distributed this year is approximately £40,000.

IT is asserted on good authority from Peking that China is not opposing the scheme for employing Chinese coolie labour in the Transvaal. Wu Ting-fang hopes the Government will assist in the scheme, and relieve the pressure of over-population in the Southern provinces. The rebellion in the South, he points out, is not so much a political movement as a resort by the unemployed to brigandage and pillage in order to live.—L. & C. Express.

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THREE launches of the Siam Steam Packet Co., Ltd., were to be sold on the 9th inst. at the premises of the Bangkok Dock Company. This is preparatory to the establishment of new and faster packets for the river service between Bangkok, Angkhong and other places up river. The new steamers will be better able to deal efficiently with the increased traffic. One of these new boats, fitted with turbines, will be capable of attaining a speed of 17 knots.

IN connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, a maxim gun competition for the challenge shield, presented by Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.B.C., will take place at Tai Hang on Saturday, the 23rd inst. Marks will be allotted for fire discipline and drill, time and accuracy of fire. In order to encourage the attendance of as many members of the Corps as possible, additional marks (maximum 50) will be given for the numerical strength of the unit on parade.

Few more sensational schemes are recorded in the annals of crime than that laid to the charge of Angelo Viechio, well known at Naples as a dog-fancier, journalist, and artist. It is alleged that he decoyed a rich friend to his country house, extorted from him, under the muzzle of a revolver, a bequest of £10,000 and a confession of intended suicide, and then handed him over, bound, to a servant, who was to have drowned him in a bath, and hurled his body into the river. The man, however, set him at liberty.

AT the Supreme Court this morning the Puisne Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, heard evidence in a case brought by the Yow Lee firm against Tsoi Tsung to recover the sum of \$65,97, being balance due for work and labour done, and materials supplied in respect of the building of a Chinese theatre on Marine Lot No. 185 at Shek Tong Shui. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, represented the defendants. The case was adjourned.

EXPORTS in merchandise from open ports in Japan throughout the year 1903 amount to Yen 28,481,207 and imports to Yen 31,925,261. Owing to the increased arrival of foreign rice thanks to the short crop in 1902, Japan's foreign trade this year presents an excess in imports contrary to general expectation. But the exports have also gone up, compared with 1902, by Yen 31,002,855. On the whole, the foreign trade in 1903 increased by about 14 per cent. Among other manufacturing industries, the raw manufacturers show a considerable progress.

THE N. C. Daily News learns from a special correspondent in Paris that the loan of 4,000,000 francs (£2,400,000) issued by a syndicate of banks for the railway from Chengtingfu to Taiyuanfu, was recently finalized and subscribed several times over. This satisfactorily proves that it is not impossible at present to obtain the money required for railway enterprises in China. The bonds are of 300 francs each (£20), bearing 5 per cent interest, and the syndicate is composed of the Russo Chinese Bank, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Eas, the Société Générale and the Comptoir National d'Escompte.

FOR the first time in the history of the French Bar a female advocate, on the 26th November last, appeared to plead before a judge and jury at Toulouse in a criminal case. The name of the courageous lady is Mlle. Dilhan, 26 years of age, of medium height, neat figure, and features which change with every emotion to which she gives expression. This modern Portia, attired in her lawyer's toque and toga, made a charming and unusual picture. Mlle. Dilhan had a difficult task, for she was defending a woman named Dumas, accused of causing the death of her son-in-law. But the lady barrister pleaded with so much skill and ardour that her client instead of being condemned to a life-long sentence for culpable homicide, got off with 18 months' imprisonment for aggravated assault.

CONCERNING the principal motives of the deceased Bishop Anzer in visiting Rome, it transpires, from reliable sources, that this indefatigable cleric had succeeded in overcoming all hindrances against the foundation of an academy in the German style, at Chantang in the Far East. This academy, which will be opened in February next, will admit both Christian and Chinese students, and, to enable the latter to attend the academy, Bishop Anzer, with great cleverness and energy, has succeeded in freeing them from the oath of the Confucian principles, which otherwise is prescribed in Chinese high schools. The absolving of the Chinese students from taking the oath in question had been given by a special imperial decree.

For the opening of the institution, however, the permission of the Pope at Rome was necessary, and therefore the bishop went to the Holy Father himself, where he was successful.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

ARTFUL EXCISE OFFICER
SENT TO PRISON.

AN interesting opium case was decided at the Magistracy before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith this morning when Ng Sam, an Excise Officer, who had proceeded against a Chinaman for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium, was fined \$100; for preferring a false charge. It seems that Wong Yun, who accused the Excise Officer of having opium in his house, stated that it had been placed there by Ng Sam in the guise of a Sanitary Inspector, and as the result of inquiries this story was confirmed. The case was adjourned, and this morning Mr. Sercombe Smith observed that the opium was found on accused's premises on the 8th inst. Accused, however, said that it was put there by others without his knowledge. The evidence showed that on that day Excise Officer 22 went to the Magistracy and avowed certain information, after which a warrant was issued and given to the Excise Officer before 9.30 a.m. The Officer, according to his statement, left the Court and went down to the Opium Farmer's premises, where he locked the warrant up and went on his boat. Later on, he said, he executed the warrant, but when he arrived at the house mentioned in the warrant the occupant said that they recognised him as a Chinaman. He had visited them earlier in the day for the purpose of measuring cubicles and doing other work, which a properly authorised officer from the Sanitary Board or the Public Works Department would be expected to do. The evidence was quite plain on that point, as three or four persons from the house swore it was the same man. It was curious that the next time the Excise Officer was seen was about 11 o'clock, and he was then near the Yaumati ferry launch wharf. It was quite evident, as far as time was concerned, that he could have gone over and done the measuring and placed the opium on the premises and be back at the Yaumati launch wharf at a quarter to 11. That being so, Mr. Smith observed, he could come to no other conclusion than that the opium was placed on the premises by the Excise Officer, and that accused was in no way responsible for it. Therefore the charge was false, and accused was discharged. Under Section 41 of Ordinance 21 of 1891 he would impose a fine of \$100 on Ng Sam, the Excise Officer.

Subsequently it was stated that the officer was unable to pay the fine, and Mr. Smith thereupon sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

SWALLOWING A CAMEL AND
GAPING AT A GNAT.

"ALPHA" sends us the following article:—The protest of the Missionary Conference at Canton re the opening of the Canton-Fatshan Railway on a Sabbath, appears to savour of the above homely adage. Whilst black men and women are hunted and lynched in broad daylight in the streets of a country vaunting of the highest form of Christian civilization, for not being better than what God has made them, the utilization of a Sunday in inaugurating an enterprise, which may in future bring along with other blessings to a heathen land, innumerable sheep to the Christian fold, is objected to by Reverend and Very Reverend Fathers. But have these good, really earnest men who come all the way to India and China to rescue the brown and yellow man, ever lifted a finger nearer home in the cause of humanity? Here is a specimen of what they think of the lynching in other lands:—

A CONTRAST IN ANGLO-SAXON GOVERNMENTS.

WHAT a vast difference there is between the treatment of the U.S.A. Republic and that of the British Government. Selecting India as an illustration there is indeed a tremendous contrast between the two. Here in India it is a land of true liberty, in its widest sense, not only for the British subject, but also for those who do not owe any allegiance to the British flag. The Indian, while enjoying this priceless privilege, can also aspire to the highest post or position in the land, and this is fully borne out by natives sitting as Judges of the High Courts, at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or as members of the Legislative Councils of the Empire. Some of them have even acted as Chief Justices. Besides the highest revenue offices in the districts, once exclusively held by Englishmen, are now held by Indians. In fact, every step is taken by H.M.'s Government and the Government of India to improve the status of the Indians by a just, human and liberal policy. Now let us take the subjects of the U.S.A., the negroes. The harrowing, shocking accounts of their treatment which appear from time to time in the columns of the public journals can scarcely be believed. But they are nevertheless true. It is very sad reading that these unfortunate people should be permitted to be so cruelly treated by one of the enlightened governments in the world and left helplessly at the mercy of desperate men who openly defy the law and authority of the country. The treatment of the women is no better for they too are hunted down in the same way. The four years terrible Civil war was fought for these people, ending in completely vanishing the South and yet the loyal North is helpless to raise its finger on their behalf. But what are those noble self-sacrificing religious Ministers, who are every month sending out missionaries, both men and women, to India and other places, doing? Cannot they raise their voice for their fellow-men and women in the United States and thus bring about some improvement in their social condition? Cannot the American missionaries in India after a solemn protest in their respective head-quarters in America for some reform? Up to the present time none of the American Societies in India have moved in the matter. Surely they are in earnest when they come all the way to India to rescue the Indian. And why should they not show greater interest for their fellow-beings who are subjects of the Republic while the Indian is not? From the *Anti-Slavery*, 13th December, 1863.

When the new scheme was issued certain details affecting engineer officers were left unsettled. It has now been decided that in this branch lieutenants who joined by April, 1902, are to be promoted to commanders after spending four years on the senior list, and the pay of both ranks has been improved.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (Athens) to-morrow.

English (Valta) 16th inst.

Canadian (Empress of India) 18th inst.

American (Dordt) 19th inst.

Indian (Kumlung) 20th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Wuchang* left Iloilo yesterday, and is expected to arrive here on 15th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Sachsen* which left here on 8th inst. p.m. arrived at Shanghai to-day, at noon.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Tsimshian* from Australian ports left Port Darwin yesterday, and is expected to arrive here on 21st inst.

The L. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kantung* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 13th December, 1902, and may be expected here on 20th inst.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

The Situation.

LONDON, 10th January.
According to trustworthy diplomatic information received (at or from Peking), the Russian reply although conciliatory in tone, is unsatisfactory in substance. Japan desires further delay in order to complete her preparations and therefore continues negotiations. The prospects of war before the spring continue very strong.

(For East India Press Association.)

The Crisis.

Tokio, 5th January.
Japan is determined not to initiate a war with Russia. For months it has been claimed that Japan was the aggressor in the quarrel, and now the Mikado will show the world that he is for peace. But it will be difficult with the Japanese in their present state of mind. They want to fight and fight now, before Russia gets stronger in the Far East, and the ice breaks up at Vladivostock.

(Straits Echo.)

London, 30th December.
The Birmingham Post is informed that Great Britain and France have instructed their ambassadors at Peking to demand of the Chinese Government a definite written statement respecting the attitude China will adopt in the event of the present negotiations between Russia and Japan resulting in war.

The Liverpool Post states that the Russian Government has informed the British and French Governments that it cannot accept any of the material points of the Japanese demands.

The Post understands that the British Foreign Office, which has hitherto been optimistic, now regards the outlook in the Far East as of the gravest nature.

The same paper states that Japan has warned Russia that if the Russian fleet now in the Mediterranean proceeds east of Suez it will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Russia has refused permission to British newspaper correspondents to accompany the Russian forces in the Far East. Japan, however, is acting much more liberally in this matter.

I have just received a telegram from America stating that the New York Herald's correspondent at St. Petersburg is informed that the Russian Mediterranean fleet has received instructions to proceed to the Far East with all possible speed.

The Russian Government has invited all medical students who have studied their profession for five years to volunteer for service with the army and the navy in the Far East.

The Russian naval and military authorities have just despatched 2,000 officers and men and 50 naval guns from Odessa to the Far East.

Another Russian Warship.

Brindisi, 5th January.

The Russian warship *Nicolas Abbé* has sailed for China.

Uruguay Revolution.

Montevideo, 5th January.

A revolution has broken out in Uruguay. [Uruguay is a republic. Its president is Jose Batlle Ordóñez, who was elected last February. The population is less than a million.]

Subig a Naval Base.

Washington, 6th January.

The joint army and navy board has made a formal recommendation that Subig be made a great naval base. A large appropriation is asked for the fortification of Manila and Subig.

THE STRATEGIC ASPECT OF KOREA.

A correspondent sends to the Morning Post some reflections on the position of Russia and Japan, in the course of which he states:—

Above and beyond the heavy commercial and political stake it is the strategic aspect of Korea that most concerns Japan. "It is with us," said an eminent Japanese statesman, "no statesman's policy; it is with us the settled purpose and the burning passion of a people." Here, obviously, is one of those primal and inexorable forces that cannot be guided, that can scarcely be restrained, by any statesmanship. And if you find an equally uncontrollable force advancing from the opposite direction, to predict the certainty of a clash between the two is not to rank oneself with the "alarmists." But can it, as a matter of fact, be said that the Russian expansion over Northern Asia represents such a force? I do not think that anyone who has studied the history and character of that expansion—as irrepressible, spontaneous, almost unconscious in its beginning, as the instinct which drove the English to plant their colonies by every sea—will hesitate long for an answer. If through this movement one can detect the thread of any high political motive it is the legitimate one of finding an outlet to the water. What limits can be set to its colossal march? None that I know of until nature or a stronger power marks out the frontiers. The absorption of Korea is to Russia simply the next, and in that direction the last strike onwards in her Imperial progress—a culmination she can no more avoid than she can resist the lure that drags her towards the Persian Gulf. To suppose that the Russian advance is fixed in perpetuity on the Manchurian border is to suppose all Russian history a lie. And, in this case what instinct prompts policy? confirms. The Korean peninsula is a wedge driven between Vladivostock and Port Arthur. To go from the one to the other Russian men-of-war must pass through the Korean Strait under the very windows of Japan. Without the commanding of either shore of the Strait Russia cannot feel herself strategically secure, and all the impulse of her past and the commanding necessities of the present must finally tempt her to secure the essential connecting link.

My conviction is, then, that the expansion of Japan and the expansion of Russia—two organic movements that can neither be averted nor retarded for long—must ultimately drag these two Powers to the point of unescapable collision. And in this connection, and as a sign that there are some at least who expect the inevitable crash to come sooner rather than later, it is interesting to note the rumours that Russia and Germany have prepared in concert for its advent. The basis of their agreement is understood to be that Germany, in the event of a war with Japan, and in return for a further slice of China and some commercial concessions, has pledged herself to assist Russia to the utmost extent compatible with a formal show of neutrality. I cannot of my own knowledge positively assert that such a compact exists, but I can and do assert on unimpeachable authority that the American Government is convinced of its existence, and that one of the most far-seeing of English-speaking statesmen, Mr. John Hay, is regulating his policy as though it were indeed a fact.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT

AT THE CITY HALL.

(Continued from yesterday.)

CRANE v. COOK.

This event was the fourth on the programme and was billed as a ten-round contest between the featherweights Dick Crane, R.M.L.I., of the *Vengeance* and Cooke of the *Ocean*, for a purse. This bout created immense amusement in the hall owing to the attitude of Cooke, whose style, if so it can be called, was a mixture of the Grimaldi and Dan Leno school of pantomime acting. In his extraordinary antics he resembled the former and seemed to ape the latter in the grinning grimaces he made at his opponent. Cooke has certainly a great future before him if he elects to grace the boards as a comedian when he leaves the Service.

In the first round Cooke opened with a left on Crane's neck and the men got in close and went at it hammer-and-tongs. Cooke threw all the accepted theories to the winds and fought sometime on the left leg sometimes on the right. Most of his blows were swings, but he had a curious downward smash, a wood-chopper's blow which now and again he brought down on the top of his opponent's skull. These tactics disconcerted Crane, who is a scientific boxer, but he managed to get in a heavy left on Cooke's jaw. Cooke attacked again and got in a left swing on Crane's cheek. There was little real boxing in this round which resolved itself into a give-and-take slogging match. Crane opened in the second round and got in a straight left on the head; both men then went at it ding-dong. There was a clinch and, on the break, Cooke got in a smashing left swing which sent Crane to the ropes; there was a clinch and Crane tripped and went down. Crane now landed a right on forehead and stopped a rush. Cooke rushed in and got hold of his opponent round the body; "break" was called as the gong went. In the third round Cooke led with a left on body, rushed in and drove Crane to the ropes. Crane got away and landed a heavy left on his opponent's jaw. Cooke rushed in and for the next few seconds it was a wrestling match. Some sparring then took place, Cooke led with a left and drove Crane to the ropes again. Cooke opened the fourth round with a rush, there was a clinch, both men hanging over the ropes. On the break Crane got in a telling right on the nose, Cooke going down, but rising again with wonderful agility. Both men were going strong in the fifth round, Cooke got in several lefts on neck, but Crane landed a smashing right on the heart and Cooke went down again. He rose quickly, however, and got in a left on Crane's neck as time was called. In the sixth, seventh and eighth rounds punishment was about equal. Cooke took his merrily and danced all over the ring with a self-satisfied smile. Now and again there was some wrestling, Cooke rushing in and lifting his man off his legs. Cooke opened the ninth round by rushing in and lunging with the left, but he did no harm and Crane got in a right on the chin, following it up with a smashing left on the ear. Cooke tried a left swing but Crane dodged and got in a left on the ear. Cooke got in a right on the neck and Crane retaliated with a left on the ear. The men were sparring when the gong went. Crane opened the tenth round with a right, Cooke waltzed gaily away all over the ring but Crane caught him up and got in a right on the heart which sent him to the ropes. Cooke got in a left on the neck and Crane went to the ropes. The men were sparring when the gong went. Cooke has no right to be classed as a scientific boxer, but there can be no doubt that he is a beautiful dancer and an amusing "funny man," with plenty of pluck.

Crane was declared the winner.

THOMPSON v. SMITH.

The next contest was a welter-weight, six-round bout for a purse between Thompson of the *Vengeance* (Champion of the Mediterranean and China Stations) and Ted Smith of the *Eclipse*. Both men were clever fighters, very equally matched and the fight was a good one. Thompson opened with a left which Smith caught on his glove. Smith tried a straight left and Smith slipped and dodged. Thompson got in a left on cheek and Smith slipped and fell. Thompson got in a left upper cut on the eye, a clinch followed. Smith led a left and Thompson got in an upper cut on the ribs. Smith opened the second round and got in a smashing left on the head. Thompson replying with a right on the face. There was some sparring and the men then went at it ding-dong. Thompson got in a left on the face and Smith a smart upper cut in the ribs and Thompson went down, but was quickly on his feet again. Smith tried a left and Thompson dodged. Smith opened the third round with a left on the neck, there was some sparring and the *Eclipse* man got in a beautiful right hook on the ear which sent Thompson to the ropes. Some sparring followed, Smith led with right and

Thompson stopped him with a left on the head. Smith rushed and Thompson stopped him again with a left on the face. In the fourth, Smith led again with a left. Thompson countered with a right in the ear. Smith got in a nasty jab with left on face. Smith was blowing hard. Thompson got in a left on the nose and Smith a left on the ribs. The men were sparring when time was called. Smith opened the fifth round with a swinging right on the neck and a clinch followed. Thompson got in two lefts on the face and Smith a left and right on ribs and chest. Thompson got in a swinging left on the jaw and Smith went to his knees. Thompson got in a left jab on chin. Smith tried a right on body but his opponent countered with a left on the head. Thompson led in the sixth round with a left on chest. Smith got in a left hook on the ribs and Thompson sent in a right on the face. Smith landed a left on the head and some sparring followed. Both men then got in a left on the head, and were blowing hard when time was called. The decision was given in favour of Smith.

NICHOLLS v. HALLIGAN.

The sixth and last event was a ten-round bout between Nicholls of the *Glory* and Tim Halligan of the *Vengeance* for the middle-weight championship of the China Station. It was a poor affair. Halligan is a good man, but Nicholls gave a lamentable exhibition and shirked his work, laying down several times to avoid punishment. A win was given to Halligan.

A JAPANESE VIEW

OF THE SITUATION.

In the New Year issue of the semi-official Tokyo Kokumin Shimbun a brief review of the recent diplomatic situation, by way of enunciating Japan's standpoints thereon, is given. Our claims are only fair and reasonable, as recognized by all enlightened observers and had not admitted of any alternatives or reservations from the outset, says the journal. The Tokyo Government have sincerely aspired to peace and spared no efforts in order to ensure an amicable settlement. We want peace—peace properly obtained with honour, but do not care to see peace at any sacrifice. What we wish to settle in the pending negotiations principally refers to Manchuria, as, in our view, Korea ought to belong to our exclusive sphere of influence. Not unnaturally, the existing difficulty has been labelled "The Manchurian Question," but the real key of the situation is Korea. The Manchurian question would probably never have arisen, or if it had arisen would never have attained its present acute form but for the supplementary importance of Korea. This is a point which it is well that every student of the problem should bear in mind. Viewed in this light, Russia's illegal pressure of late in Korean affairs is most regrettable. Certainly, Russia's arbitrary interference in the Peninsula can only have been made with a view to creating the curious fluctuations of the double currency as are those who suffer most—the wage-earners and merchants who have contracted ahead to pay their bills in it. In the last few days Mex. has taken an alarming upward move, after steadily depreciating for weeks. It was nearly on a two for one basis with gold several months ago, and not many days ago it was at 2.30, with expectations of its dropping to 2.60.

Its seesawing has cost the business men of Manila hundreds of thousands of dollars and upset commercial affairs to an extraordinary extent. When it is impossible to tell what the money of the country will be worth at any given date in the future, bargaining and the making of contracts becomes almost a lottery. The natives and Chinese have not taken kindly to the Insular currency. They stick to Mex., the money with which they have been familiar for generations, and they demand even to-day that arrangements for future payments be made in Mex.

Now the business man who is asked to put a price on goods to be paid for in Mex. at the end of three or six months, is in the position of the man who is asked to name the next President of the United States or the successor to Mayor Brown in the hearts of the populace. He may make a good guess and he may not. If he errs on the wrong side he may lose twenty per cent. on his deal. A man who several months ago agreed to take goods to day at a figure fixed then in Mex., would lose a fifth and as many kinds of trade are conducted on a less margin, it is plain that business is risky under such conditions.—*Manta Calleews*.

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

The most reliable statistics of the world's production of the precious metals are those compiled by the Director of the United States Mint, and his final report for 1902 is now available. Several fairly accurate estimate have previously been published, but the following figures are of interest:—

	1901	1902
Fine ounces. Value.	Fine ounces. Value.	
Aus.-Alvnia	3,466,74	83,558,800
United States	1,820,000	84,000,000
Africa	1,887,771	30,074,700
Russia	1,596,053	410,704
C. India	1,091,135	22,533,000
B. India	1,091,135	20,741,000
British India	611,326	10,827,000
China	422,156	6,588,257
		9,195,000
Grand total (in millions)	11,113,660	595,886,602
Other countries	12,659,500	82,044,402

It will be seen from the above that Australasia has now taken premier position, displacing the United States, which was at the top in 1901. The output of the former (thanks mainly to Westralia) increased last year by practically a million sterling, while that of the United States advanced barely £300,000. Africa naturally shows an enormous expansion owing to the resumption of work on the Rand, but compared with 1899 there is a decline of not far short of 50 per cent. Russia, Mexico, India and China remain almost stationary, but Canada records a heavy falling off of nearly £700,000. Among the minor producers Korea has declined £200,000, Brazil £160,000, and Colombia £160,000; while British Guiana has raised its output by £75,000. The present year is not likely to mark much change in the relative positions of the leading countries, but if all goes well in the Transvaal, and West Africa makes anything like a "decent show," the Dark Continent might easily come to the front in 1903.—Ex.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/10
Do. demand	1/10 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 7/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.32
America—Bank T.T.	1.88
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.05
India T.T.	1.37
"Do. demand	1.37
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1.12
Japan—Bank T.T.	1.12
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	1.12
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.....	1/10 9/16
6 months' sight L/C.....	1/10 11/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	45
4 months' sight do.....	46
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/10 1/16
4 months' sight France	2.36
6 months' sight	2.37
4 months' sight Germany	1.92
Bar Silver	27.31
Bank of England rate	1.12

Hongkong, 6th November, 1904.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—	Per cheat
Malwa Now	920/940
" Last Year	960/990
" Oldest	1,020/1,100
Patna Now	1,257
Bewars Now	1,257
Pernia (aper)	1/10 30/32

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. G. SPALDING & BROTHERS of 15, Beckman Street, New York, U.S.A., have the 9th day of November, 1903, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following TRADE MARK.—The device of a globe horizontally across which is the name "Spalding," the first and last letters being in larger type than the others which gradually decrease as they approach the centre, in the name of A. G. Spalding and Brothers who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of the following goods:—All articles included in class 49, including Games and Appliances for Exercises and Games, Base Ball, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, Gymnastic Appliances (but not including any article of which the device constituting the essential part is a representation)

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Vessel	From	Agent	Due
Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,225	Tadd, 11th Jan.		
Singapore 4th Jan.	Gen.—M. & Co.		
Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128	Roff, 11th Jan.		
Manila 8th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.			
Shantung, Ger. s.s., 1,687	Engelhardt, 11th Jan.		
—Shanghai 9th Jan., Ballast—Mr. G. McBain.			
Ernest Simons, Fr. s.s., 2,162	Charbonnel, 12th Jan.		
Mareilles, 13th Dec., and Saigon 9th Jan., Mails and Gen.—M. M.			
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,611	Rodger, 12th Jan.		
Manila 9th Jan., Ballast—S. T. & Co.			
Palma, Br. s.s., 4,913	Cockman, 12th Jan.		
London 28th Nov., and Singapore 5th Jan., Gen.—O. S. N. Co.			
Machew, Ger. s.s., 925	Ullages, 12th Jan.		
Bangkok 31st Dec., and Swatow 11th Jan., Rice and Foochow—B. & S.			
Toto-Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,910	Asai, 12th Jan.		
Saigon 7th Jan., Rice and Gen.—Sam Wang.			
Pakhoi, Br. s.s., 1,229	Meathiel, 12th Jan.		
Chinkiang 7th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.			
Thales, Br. s.s., 819	Robson, 12th Jan.		
Foochow 8th Jan., Amoy 9th, and Swatow 11th Jan., Gen.—D. L. & Co.			
Pronto, Nor. s.s., 853	Seberg, 12th Jan.		
Hai-phong and Hoitow 11th Jan., Gen.—S. W. & Co.			
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,220	Bright, 12th Jan.		
Canton 12th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.			

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kwongchow, for Canton.

Waikow, for Hoitow.

Keemun, for Swatow.

Andree Rickmers, for Bangkok.

San Cheong, for Canton.

Wingkai, for Macao.

Hofhang, for Singapore.

Hoitow, for Canton.

Pakhoi, for Canton.

Glenfar, for Singapore.

Departures.

Jan. 12.

Annam, for Europe.

Hutun, for Swatow.

Dardanus, for Singapore.

Wathow, for Hoitow.

Ischia, for Bombay.

Taifu, for Singapore.

Denigkhire, for Singapore.

Carl Diderickson, for Haiphong.

Devawongse, for Bangkok.

Andree Rickmers, for Bangkok.

Albion, H.M.S. battleship, for practice.

Wingtang, for Canton.

Taiping, for Canton.

Ernest Simons, for Shanghai.

Glenfar, for Singapore.

Emma Lukyan, for Kobe.

Hofhang, for Singapore.

Victoria, for Rangoon.

Clara Jelsen, for Haiphong.

Rugby, for Yokohama.

Telaros, for Kutchinotzu.

Yuensang, for Manila.

Passengers arrived.

Per Laisang, from Singapore—Dr. Thomas, and 333 Chinese.

Per Zafiro, from Manila—Mrs. Geo. C. Sellner, Messrs. A. Wilson, Jagannath, Mrs. Wm. Waters, Major C. Mc. D. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Beardsley and child, Misses Engelman Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Lim Felix, Messrs. F. Nelle, Geraldine Tomang, and 110 Chinese.

Per Yiestang, from Manila—Mrs. G. L. Hall, Messrs. Gintyler, W. B. Hill, Mrs. J. G. De Ross and baby, Miss R. Ryn, Messrs. B. Veane, Chue Juano, W. Ford, H. W. Wilson, Fanshino da Jo Tras, J. Perguero, D. W. Clifford, Thomas Crane, H. L. Trost, F. A. Johnstone, C. T. Hickman, L. Weltner, F. Nolle, and 73 Chinese.

Per Thales, from Coast Ports—Dr. Couland, Mr. Linden Meyer, 208 Chinese, and 1 European in steerage.

Per Ernest Simons, for Hongkong from Marseilles—Sisters C. Dugue and M. Maran, Mr. Guiou and boy, from Colombo—8 Chinese.

From Singapore—2 Chinese. From Saigon—Messrs. Strese, A. Cheek, Dr. W. Smith, Mr. L. Campion, Mrs. Dourdin, Mr. E. Brunner, 2 Japanese, to French Marines, and 36 Chinese. For Shanghai from Marseilles—Messrs. Deboulet, I. Mayers, Miss Nielsen, Col. A. V. Noyes, Mr. Band, Sisters Hazard, Valdeleire, Thomas, Magdalene and Margaux, From Singapore—Mr. Valentino. For Shanghai from Marseilles—Messrs. Grossin, Seroux, Souvet, Mrs. Mocea, Rafaële, Frezard, Crepin and Garderes. From Saigon—Messrs. Tarta, Tabarelli, and 7 French Marines.

Shipping Reports.

Str. Ernest Simons from Marseilles—Strong monsoon.

Str. Mackew from Bangkok—Strong N.E. monsoon.

Str. Zefiro from Manila—Strong monsoon, and rough sea.

Str. Yuensang from Manila—Moderate N.E. wind to strong N.E. and high sea.

Str. Laisang from Singapore—Fresh to strong monsoon, dull gloomy weather.

Str. Pakhoi from Chinkiang—Light variable winds and fine weather to Steep Island, then to port strong N.E. monsoon, with high seas, and overcast sky throughout.

Str. Thales from Foochow—Leaving there weather fine but hazy, light N.E. monsoon lasting till our arrival at Swatow, when wind gradually increased from N.E. and decreased nearing Hongkong, sky generally overcast and hazy at night, sea moderate.

Sailors Expected.

Ships Passed The Canal.

Bengloe, Sacoira, Monmouthshire, Chinkua, Geru, Konigsberg, C. Fird Lelze, and January—Hitachi Maru, Yarra, Moyune, Artisilia, 6th January—Andalusia, Glaucon, Indramayo, 6th January—Bamberg, Borneo.
Homeward—and January—Prins Heinrich, 6th January—Glenstiel, 9th January—Arndt Behl.
Arrivals at Home—2nd January—Antenor, Saxon, Tantalus, Freiburg, 6th January—Sado Maru, Sydney, 9th January—British Columbia, Ningchow, Polyphebus.

HONGKONG.

Albert, H.	Lewis, A. R.
Anderson, Mr.	Lewis, J. H.
Barnardiston, R. E.	Macgowan, R. J.
Capt. E.	Mackay, L. C.
Barrett, H.	MacKie, G.
Black, Mr. and Mrs.	Marriott, Dr. O.
Blehr, T. B.	Mast, Sidney
Bogdan, Mr. & Mrs. R.	Mast, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Bonner, E. A.	McAra, T. P.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W.	Meikle, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Boyd, L. G.	Miller, P. L.
Brown, W. S.	Milne, L.
Buck, Hart	Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. E. O.
Burger, Dr.	North, C. J.
Clark, W. G.	Oborn, Mrs. F.
Colson, F. S.	Parfitt, W.
Coulson, C. H.	Pattin, G.
Cowden, Mrs. A. R.	Pattie, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.
Champignon, S.	Pawelska, F.
Charalton, A.	Potter, A. G.
Davies, Mrs. J. T.	Potts, W. H.
Deacon, F. E.	Raby, Stanley
Dean, G.	Reiss, Hugo
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J.	Rose, H.
Downing, J. C.	Ross, S. B. C.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A.	Sayle, R. T. D.
Emerson, A.	Sieyes, Count de
Ferranti, Mr. and Mrs.	Simmers, Mr. and Mrs.
Fisher, H. G.	Skott, C.
Gergeutin, Dr. G.	Somerville, Geo.
Gowen, G. H.	Stein, Alex. L.
Glover, C.	Stonor, O. F.
Grant, A. W.	Stuart, Capt. and Mrs.
Hall, Capt. T.	Leslie C.
Hammer, Thos. A.	Taylor, Mrs.
Haughton, W. B.	Thomas, C. B.
Hayton, J. T.	Townsend, C. D.
Hooper, Mr. and Mrs.	Trevoux, J.
Honam	Jackman, H. T.
Hopman	Jaffe, D.
Hopman	Vaarenen, F. A.
Hopman	Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Hopman	Katsch, E. A.
Hopman	Kempfle, E. A.
Hopman	Kirkwood, Miss
Hopman	Lambony, J.
Hopman	Lambkin, Mrs. and Daughter
Hopman	Wolf, Philip
Hopman	Legatt, E. A.

Arrivals at Home—2nd January—Antenor,

Saxon, Tantalus, Freiburg, 6th January—Sado Maru, Sydney, 9th January—British Columbia, Ningchow, Polyphebus.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for—

Canton—Per Fatshan, 13th Jan., 7.30 A.M.

Pakhoi—Per Hoitow, 13th Jan., 9 A.M.

Manila—Per Raffles Maru, 13th Jan., 10 A.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Australian, 13th Jan., 10 A.M.

Hoitow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per Johanne, 13th Jan., 10 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Lyemoon, 13th Jan., to A.M.

Shanghai—Per Kwetian, 13th Jan., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of China, 13th Jan., 10 A.M.

Macao—Per Heungshan, 13th Jan., 1.15 P.M.

Sydney—Per Dunlop, 13th Jan., 2 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Chiyuen, 13th Jan., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle—Per Riojan Maru, 13th Jan., 3 P.M.

Haiphong—Per Pronto, 14th Jan., 9 A.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaisong, 14th Jan., 3 P.M.

Canton—Per Kitshau, 13th Jan., 3 P.M.

Kumchuk and Samshui—Per See Yip, 13th Jan., 3 P.M.

Canton—Per Kinshan, 13th Jan., 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Thales, 13th Jan., 5 P.M.

Namtan—Per Tschun, 13th Jan., 5 P.M.

Swatow—Per Hoitow, 13th Jan., 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Wingchau, 13th Jan., 5 P.M.

Canton—Per Hankow, 14th Jan., 7.30 A.M.

Manila—Per Zafra, 16th Jan., 9 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Cormandel, 16th Jan., 11 A.M.

Straits and Calcutta—Per Arratoen Apcar, 16th Jan., 2 P.M.

Straits and Calcutta—Per Latsang, 19th Jan., 2 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 27th Jan., 11 A.M.

Manila—Per Zafra, 16th Jan., 9 A.M.

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Taiwan, 23rd Jan., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 27th Jan., 11 A.M.

Books containing stamps of the following denominations may be obtained at the counter of General Post Office for \$1.00 each.

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January 5th.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER